



**INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
OF THE WORLD**

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

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25 CENTS

IWW Holds 41st Convention

By Bruce Arnold

Over 40 people took part in the 41st General Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, held in Chicago over Labor Day weekend. They came from Alaska and Boston, Iowa and Michigan and Cleveland and New Mexico, Washington state and Washington, D.C., to confer over the problems the IWW faces and to share ideas and the bonds of friendship.

The issues discussed were varied and complex. The three most important were: the bequest left to the IWW last year by a long-time Seattle member; the issue of whether the University Cellar bookstore in Ann Arbor, the union's largest bargaining unit, should continue having dues taken directly from their paycheck; and an article in the July Industrial Worker which many felt contained racist slurs.

Although the weather was sunny and hot all weekend, the hall itself was never stifling or baking. Far more troublesome were the nearby elevated trains, whose clank, rumble and squeal every few minutes punctuated (no-dominated) the debates throughout the weekend.

Just as much happened outside the convention hall as on the floor, in bars, restaurants and homes. Often staying up until the wee hours, delegates conferred informally about hopes and dreams for the future, what folks are doing in different parts of the country, whether so and so is a schmuck, and so forth.

Saturday morning was largely given over to the convention's nuts and bolts: electing a chair, ascertaining who could vote, and agreeing on an agenda. We also heard reports from the various areas represented at the convention (see article inside), and the report of Dave Tucker, General Secretary-Treasurer.

The GST pointed out that there are new or revitalized groups in Wichita, San Francisco, Vancouver, and Rhode Island. We now have about 450 paid up members, with about 200 new applications coming in this year and a 50 percent turnover. Fellow worker Bruce Baechler just spent a month straightening out the books, for which the convention tendered its thanks. Other items mentioned in the GST's report were the PBS talk show he and Fred Thompson appeared on, the front-page article in a recent edition of the Wall Street Journal and back taxes we owe the IRS.

The members of the General Executive Board also gave talks on their work over the past months.

During Saturday afternoon, people volunteered for one of several committees: finance, resolutions, literature, Industrial Worker, job organizing, and bequests. These committees met that afternoon, some for up to 4 hours. A grievance committee convened at 5 PM to hear complaints and charges brought against individuals, officers, and one local for sundry violations of the constitution or bylaws.

Saturday evening, a public meeting was presented in the convention hall. The centerpiece was a slide show entitled "Guatemala: Labor In Struggle." This slide show, prepared by Wobs in Austin, Texas, depicts the fight for independent unions in the totalitarian setting of Guatemala. It was well-received by a diverse crowd. (This excellent slide show will soon be available from the General Headquarters.)

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Leighsa Zoppetti

NEARLY 3000 WOMEN gathered on August 1, at the Seneca Army Depot in upstate New York to protest the deployment of first-strike nuclear weapons in Europe. The demonstration was initiated by the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and

Justice, which is located on the border of the depot. Since July 4, women have been gathering at the encampment to make their statement against the arms race. See story on page six.

Walking for the Earth in '84

While politicians campaign for public office in the summer and fall of 1984, a different campaign will be occurring, a campaign for the Earth. This campaign will center around a "Walk for the Earth" from California to Washington, D.C., spanning 16 states and seven months' time.

The walk, which will include participants from various cultures, religions, organizations and social classes, will show the country and world the universal bond that we all have with the earth. Native American rights, public lands management, the nuclear arms race and other issues will be featured. Press conferences and gatherings will be held in reservations, parks and cities along the way, culminating in a large gathering in Washington, D.C.

Since participants from many regions of the country and world will complete all or part of the walk, this will truly be a grass roots display of support for environmental protection, global security and earth awareness.

The planned 3800 mile route will feature some of the most spectacular, sacred and threatened areas in the United States. It will traverse such areas as Point Reyes National Seashore, Yosemite National Park, Mono Lake, Grand Canyon, Black Mesa, Navajo-Hopi Reservation, Mesa Verde, the Colorado Rockies, the Black Hills, Pine Ridge Reservation, the Missouri River valley, the Ohio River valley, the Monongahela National Forest and Shenandoah National Park. It will also pass near the following population centers: San Francisco, Oakland, Flagstaff, Denver, Cheyenne, Rapid City, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Louisville, Charleston, WV, and Washington, D.C. Primarily small but identifiable roads will be followed so that media and prospective supporters and participants can easily find it.

The walk is scheduled from April 1 to October 27, 1984, a total of seven months, finishing before the major presidential election.

It is hoped that this frame will allow for ideal weather conditions in the areas traversed.

The temperature in the Southwest, for example, should be perfect in late April and May, and Colorado's mountain passes should be open in June. The Black Hills and the Missouri River valley should shelter walkers through much of the summer, and West Virginia and the Shenandoahs will greet participants with a spectacular array of fall colors.

The walk should be completed before winter weather sets in.

An 18-mile/day average will be maintained on the walk, with time being allowed for breaks. This schedule will be upheld with the help of two or three support vehicles which will carry heavy equipment and food and whose drivers will aid in camping arrangements. Tired walkers may wish to use a support vehicle to finish a day's walk.

Participants on the walk are expected to supply their own food, camping equipment and personal items.

Prior to the walk, contact persons and organizers in the regions that the walk will traverse will help establish specific itineraries. People may also wish to organize branching walks from other areas to meet with the main group at various points.

The walk will be partially funded through sale of t-shirts, buttons, bumper stickers and other items, though monetary contributions are needed and welcomed.

If you would like to contribute, participate in, or learn more about the "Walk for the Earth 1984," please contact: Doug Alderson, Native Culture and Ecology Research Foundation, Inc., 2311 Mavis Circle, Tallahassee, FL 32301. The telephone number is (904) 224-4899. Make checks payable to: Native Culture and Ecology Research Foundation, Inc. This is a non-profit corporation.



Left Side

Undeniably, it is nasty that a plane should be shot down over the ocean, regardless if there are spies on that plane or not, especially if the plane is full of unsuspecting passengers. But who are we to question the motives of competing World powers? Most World powers don't give a tinker's damn for their own people, so what else can be expected?

Those of you who are old enough to remember Bing Crosby and Frank Sinatra as fresh new faces must also "remember Pearl Harbor".

It was loudly denounced as a sneak attack on the part of the Japanese military, but it subsequently came out that every commanding officer of that naval base happened to be living it up at a comfortable distance in Honolulu at the moment the bombs were dropping on Pearl Harbor and all their faithful subordinates. It has long since been conceded to be highly suspicious that the higher echelons of military responsibility were unanimously away from their posts of duty at that precise moment.

The first city in Greece to suffer an air raid was Patras, the home town of someone very near and dear to me who was there at the time the bombing took place. It was later brought out that the mayor of the city knew well enough in advance what was going to happen, though for some obvious reason he kept that knowledge among his own circle as he made sure that he was a safe distance from the bombing. It was Mussolini's proud Air Force that dropped the bombs despite the fact that Patras had one of the largest Italian populations outside of Italy. The targets that received the most devastation were not military installations but schools. The first school bombed happened to be a school of Italian children.

When one of the U.S. boats was a little too close to the war zone in the Near East, and a number of U.S. servicemen had their careers brought to an abrupt end by the Israeli gunners, the Israeli military apologized for the "mistake" and everything was lovey-dovey again. It seems Israel even paid a lump sum for each U.S. serviceman who was killed as a result of that mistake. This was considered quite generous by some of our politicians. What they paid for each dead Yank did indeed put the Syndicate to shame, but I don't believe I would care to be one of the transactions and I seriously doubt if I could locate any volunteers.

The feeling of pride in one's language and culture can be a beautiful thing if it is not used to put down someone else's pride in their language and culture. I can testify to that from personal experience. Since my lack of racial purity is exceeded only by my two dogs, I have many things to be proud of, so I would be the last one to put someone down when they brag of their ethnicity. However, when I hear some politician or militarist talk about patriotism, my first reaction is to look for the nearest manure fork, if only to keep from being swamped by the effusion of fertilizer.

Dr. Johnson said many years ago that patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel. Judging by the generous amount of bovine by-product that we are being regaled with, it doesn't appear that scoundrels are an endangered species. While we of the IWW are indeed ecology-conscious and are quite concerned about some forms of life disappearing from our lovely Planet, there are certain species that we are diligently working to put on the endangered species list, such as statesmen, generals and philanthropists.

Our rather inhumane attitudes to the aforementioned forms of life are motivated by our concern for the rest of life forms that we share this Planet with. I have long noted that when you diligently pull the weeds out of your own garden, your neighbor for some unexplicable reason starts pulling the weeds from his or her garden. It may have something to do with patriotism or love of land, but somehow it works better than spraying the neighbor's garden with defoliants. This Earth of ours is a garden but we've got a Hell of a lot of weed-pulling to do!

C.C. Redcloud

Editorial Policy Set For I.W.

The primary purpose of the Industrial Worker is to present material which will educate people about the IWW's goals, policies, history and current activities; which will present information about events of concern to the union and its members; which will provide tools for our readers to use in overcoming obstacles; and which will motivate people to organize to achieve desired changes.

To accomplish these purposes, it is necessary that all material be organized in a logical fashion and presented in a readable, attractive format.

Accordingly, there will be four major sections: News, Features, Opinion, and Reviews. Articles which contain material appropriate to more than one of these will be separated into their respective categories and treated as more than one article when practical.

Every article will be edited for clarity, logical consistency, precision, grammar, punctuation and spelling. The Associated Press Style Book will be the editors' basic reference on questions of grammar, punctuation and style. However, we do not want to give the impression that we will be coming down on articles with a heavy hand, chopping them up injudiciously, changing their substance, or whatever. We want our contributors to express their own views in their own style, and will not monkey with an article so as to substantially alter it. Each article will be reviewed by two editors. If there is doubt about whether a proposed change will seriously alter an article's meaning, it will be left as is. In the event that an

author feels that an article has been mutilated, space will be provided for a guest column (see below) for an airing of the grievance.

Because the IWW is a labor union, preference will be given to those articles which directly express one or more of our principal concerns, such as economics and political economy, working conditions, workers' struggles and organizing efforts, direct action, workers' autonomy, and industrial unionism. Of secondary importance are stories about other labor unions (unless these somehow illustrate the value of our own principles or strategies) and such matters as militarism, the Bomb, Third World intervention, cutbacks in social services and so on, which are derivative concerns of the union.

All articles must be typed and double-spaced, and generally should be no longer than two to three pages. Longer articles of exceptional worth, such as news analyses or a really good feature, will be considered.

Be concrete and specific. Start articles with the old standard Five Ws and H: Who, What, When, Where, Why and How. Most readers will not read past the first couple of paragraphs unless the topic is of great interest to them. Put the bulk of your information there, for it will usually be wasted elsewhere.

Don't explain an abstraction; use an example. Better yet, use the example and skip the abstraction. Trust our readers to get the point for themselves; they do not need to be led by the hand.

Empty rhetoric and sloganeering will be ruthlessly excised. These only insult the intelligence of our readers by substituting over-simplification and banalities for true information and analysis. Their proper place is in leaflets and banners, so leave them there.

Material which contains remarks, which are offensive on the basis of race, sex or sexual preference, age, nationality, creed, political affiliation, or condition of servitude will also be deleted without exception.

All authors will be credited unless otherwise requested.

Letters to the editors should be limited to two pages (typed, double-spaced) and guest columns to four pages. Anyone may submit an article or guest column on a subject of general interest.



★EDUCATION ★ORGANIZATION ★EMANCIPATION



AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL
ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

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Bruce Arnold, Marianne McMullen

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IWW Oral History Project Announced

There are a number of long-time Wobs out there whose experience is an irreplaceable, priceless treasure. Although conditions change from time to time, people by and large stay the same. The experience of one era, then, is a valuable source of education to folks in later times.

To collect this wealth of knowledge and history, an oral history project has been proposed. Any Wobbly who has been a member of the union for more than 15 years is asked to get in touch with the Chicago office or the Industrial Worker collective in Washington, D.C. At the same time, fellow workers from different parts of the country who would be interested in sitting down with these veterans and a tape recorder are also requested to contact us. We will link up talkers with listeners in the same region, and they will make their own arrangements to get together to chew the rag about their personal recollections of organizing drives, strikes, branch activities and other phases of working life and IWW efforts.

Of course, if fellow workers want to get together on their own hook without going through HQ or the paper, this is fine. The point is to get these conversations on tape so they can be transcribed. When this has been done they will be serialized in the Industrial Worker. We will try to get them published as a book also, if there is sufficient material.

Not only will this be doing the OBU a service, it sounds to us like a great chance for the young ones to learn something, and for everyone to have a good old get-together.

el salvador

Health Conditions 'Appalling'

A U.S. delegation of health care workers recently returned from El Salvador reported that "the system of health care delivery is in collapse," and health conditions for almost all sections of the population of El Salvador are worse than they expected. The fact-finding tour was sponsored by the Massachusetts Nurses Association, the American Public Health Association, and five other health organizations.

The delegation reported acute shortages of antibiotics and other drugs. Many hospitals have little or no diagnostic equipment. Many patients are malnourished, and surgical wards are often filled with soldiers under the age of 17. In one San Salvador maternity hospital, two or three patients had to share each bed.

In rural areas, infant mortality approaches two-thirds, approximately one-third of the population is clinically anemic, and 80 percent of all children under five suffer from malnutrition.

Even more appalling are health conditions of refugees and political prisoners. Refugees inside El Salvador (those who have been driven out of their home village, but not out of the country) do not qualify as "official" refugees. Therefore, they do not receive aid from the International Red Cross or the U.N. High Commission for Refugees (as do those who have been driven over the border into Honduras.)

Refugees suffer from malnutrition and communicable diseases in camps where little or no food, aid or health care are available.

Political prisoners suffer--untreated--from the effects of beatings, rape, mock executions and other forms of physical and psychological torture.

Despite the risk, the El Salvador Nurses Association recently issued a protest (published as a newspaper ad) of the frequent disappearance of nurses. These disappearances are usually attributed to government troops or the private "death squads" maintained by many high-level government officials. What reprisals this protest will bring are not yet known.

Generally, health workers in El Salvador have not dared to organize in recent times, since that is considered subversive. The most recent major organizing effort took place in 1980 when a health workers union was formed to protest the abductions and killings of health workers, and the intrusion of the military into medical institutions. Of eleven physicians in the founding group, ten have been murdered or kidnapped. The union itself has been decimated.

The organizations sponsoring the fact-finding trip have formed the Committee for Health Rights in El Salvador which is presenting a report to Congress, the State Department and the public. Resolutions protesting U.S. involvement in El Salvador are being planned for this year's state nurses association conventions in some states.

(This article was adapted from the Nurses Caucus Newsletter, Vol. 2, No. 1.)



From the Bookcase

THIRD WORLD, SECOND SEX, compiled by Miranda Davies, paper, 257 pages, published by Zed Press, London.

This book is a compilation of interviews and articles by women from Third World countries, including Chile, Oman, Eritrea, El Salvador, India, Sri Lanka, Peru, South Korea and Namibia.

Much of the material in this compilation comes from women actively fighting for the liberation of their countries, and most of them belong to some form of political party. But as one Chilean activist points out, "Women have had to fight to earn their place in political and mass organizations with an effort double that of men."

Revolutionary organizations in the Third World, like those in the West, not only tend to bypass questions of women's liberation, but are sometimes hostile to feminism. This stems partly from an economic bias that tends to neglect social, let alone sexual, relations as mere matters of superstructure, which will automatically be transformed with changes in control of the means of production.

Articles in *Third World, Second Sex* discuss the fight of women workers in South Korea against both the management and the company union at the Dong-Il Textile Company, the strike of women workers in Peru against the clothing factory of Lucy y Conel in 1979, and the fight by women workers in Sri Lanka against working third shift.

A SEVENTH MAN, by John Berger and Jean Mohr, paper, 238 pages, published by the Writers and Readers Publishing Cooperative, 144 Camden High Street, London, England NW1 ONE

This is a book of images and words about the experience of migrant workers

in Europe, primarily in Germany and France. Its fragmentation is deliberate, to match the workers' experience; the use of pictures portrays the situation of a person in a country whose language he (the book discusses male migrants' experiences) cannot understand.

The book was written in 1973-1974. Since then, with spiraling unemployment among "their own" working classes, the European countries have tried to cut down on the number of migrant workers. In Switzerland they were expelled wholesale. But the modern economic system could not exist without them and millions of migrant workers remain.

plp

Rebel Economist Dies at age 100

Scott Nearing, an independent-minded economist who for years supplied the *Industrial Worker* with a weekly column, died at the age of 100 at his retirement farm in Maine.

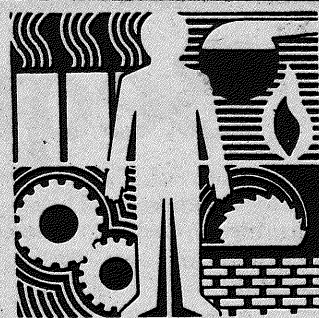
He was fired in 1915 from his job teaching economics at the Wharton School of Finance for his radical views, and later from the University of Toledo for opposing war.

Toward the end of the Second World War he spoke on the world situation at a meeting in the Public Auditorium in Cleveland, sponsored by the IWW Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union there. To publicize the event the Cleveland Public Library filled a display window with the two dozen or so of the books he had written that it happened to have on hand. He thus had a good chance to tell a large audience just about what would happen when the shouting stopped.

The newspaper obit remarks "He was barred from Britain for denouncing empire-building, and drummed out of the Communist Party for 'correcting Marx,' and widely viewed as a radical out of step with the establishments of both left and right."

Fred Thompson's

labor in north america



In the spring we read that teacher salaries are too low to attract brighter graduates and that's why Johnny can't read. In the fall we read that teachers are disregarding their duty to Johnny by demanding pay to keep up with the cost of living. So, for Johnny's sake, back the teachers up.

Folks do notice when teachers walk out and leave the little darlings to their parents' tender care, but when 700,000 telephone workers strike for three weeks, most of us wouldn't have noticed it if it hadn't been on television and in the papers. This is mainly because a quarter of the workforce is supervisory and stayed at work, and 97 percent of the phone traffic is handled by computer.

Even so, the strike did make the phone company come across with a better offer. The typical hourly rate will move from \$12.33 to \$14.36 over three years, and a \$21 million fund has been set up to retrain phone workers to face technological change. (AT&T made \$7.2 billion profit last year and can afford that fund.) The strike also seems to have increased the readiness of workers in other industries to move off the concession belt and demand more pay.

The tough strike of the year is that of 13 unions involved in the copper-mining operations of Phelps-Dodge (P-D). P-D set out to take back about \$6,000 a year from each employee for the next three years. With other copper companies the pattern has been a three-year wage freeze allowing cost of living allowance (COLA) adjustments. P-D has recruited scabs with consequent strike battles at Morenci, Arizona.

Ten thousand west coast shipyard workers walked out to resist a ten percent pay cut with a three-year freeze, plus COLA and holiday take-aways. In accordance with the current trend toward industrial bargaining despite craft union structures, the strike is conducted by 11 unions acting through the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council.

The drift toward industrial structure seems to have taken a step back when the International Typographical Union (ITU)--which 130 years ago covered all work at printing plants--rejected the proposal of the reporters and office workers organized in the Newspaper Guild to join them. But this is also said to have happened to facilitate some deal between ITU and the Teamsters who deliver the paper to the newsstands. They delivered papers when ITU struck all Chicago dailies at the end of WWII, with Teamsters carrying the horrifying sign on their trucks: "21 loyal AFL Unions Bring You Today's Daily Blah Blah."

The steelworkers union in northern Indiana has arranged for a \$1 million federal program to train unemployed steelworkers for other jobs, since they do not expect to be called back to the steel mills.

Teamsters driving those Brinks trucks with all the money in them in Chicago struck for six weeks, and went back with a cut of \$1.85 an hour and give-backs on fringes and overtime. The company ditched the scabs.

What will happen to teacher pay when schools go bankrupt? A federal judge has ruled that San Jose, California schools are bankrupt and therefore they can disregard their contracts with unions.

For teachers and steelworkers and others, the labor movement will have to do more than promise growth of inter-union solidarity and picket line performance. It will have to insure that this well-endowed planet and these industries we have built give us what we need to enjoy life.

continued from page one

convention

Bequest, Check-off Debated

Most of Sunday was taken up with committee reports. These had to be presented, altered in some cases, and either approved, rejected, or sent to the membership for referendum.

The report which got the most attention was that of the bequest committee. Rather than incite lengthy controversy at the convention, this committee presented a report of its discussions, giving pros and cons on several options for dealing with the Nelson property. The first question is whether to sell the property or not. This will be settled by referendum this fall. After making that decision, the union will have to figure how best to use the income from the property or proceeds of the sale. Many proposals have been put forth, such as using the house for a Wobbly retirement home, buying a hall in Chicago for a headquarters, starting an educational foundation to train organizers, funding grants and loans for locals and branches, and organizing an international celebration for the 100th anniversary of the Haymarket massacre on May 1, 1984.

Also attracting much notice was the U. Cellar check-off. This practice, where members' dues are deducted like taxes directly from their paychecks, has long been prohibited by the IWW General Bylaws. This recognizes that control over the purse means control

over the organization; take this out of the hands of the members and a potentially dangerous situation is created. The convention agreed to allow a period of time for the U. Cellar officers and delegates to promote education and discussion at the shop floor level, after which the delegate system will be reinstituted.

"The bequest committee presented pros and cons on several options for dealing with the Nelson property."

Another point of contention was an article, entitled "Neighborhood Unity," published in the July issue of the Industrial Worker. Many members said that this article portrayed Blacks and Latinos with stereotyped images, which is harmful to solidarity among workers. While the intent of the article was not questioned, it was agreed by the convention to adopt a resolution decrying the use of such stereotypes. (The resolution is printed elsewhere in this issue.)

The literature committee reported that a new edition of the Songbook will be issued in the late fall-early winter. This will contain many contemporary tunes, as well as the old

classics.

After committee reports, nominations were taken for officers of the General Administration. The convention then moved to the topic of Good and Welfare. The principal item of business under this heading was the case of Stan Jaroszinski, an Industrial Worker vendor in Tucson who has been the object of considerable harassment. A hat was passed to raise funds for his defense, and a motion passed to reimburse him for money he has sent for copies of the Industrial Worker. Other items, such as thoughts on revamping convention procedure and greetings to a bedridden fellow worker in New York, were also taken up.

The final order of business was breaking out some songbooks and singing some of the old songs. After a long couple of days of debate, this was a welcome change of pace. There had been vivid arguments and dramatic reconciliations. There were the open sores of old conflicts, and the calming influence of new faces and ideas. But when all was said and done, when the final gavel came down and we linked arms in singing "Solidarity Forever," there was the satisfaction of a job well done and the anticipation of what is to come in the months ahead.

area reports

Of Soup Kitchens, Broadcasts & Bookstores

One of the principal events of the opening day of the IWW General Convention is the area reports, given by somebody from every locale represented at the convention. It is difficult to put these into print, because so much depends on the different styles of presentation. When a member from Bellingham talks about participating in a march, it sounds much different from the same march described by a member from Seattle.

Certain events, it should be said, were quite commonly reported, and will not be repeated every time. There are four that come to mind: May Day celebrations, support for strikes and organizing efforts of other unions, participation in marches and rallies, and efforts to publicize the Industrial Worker. These four will only be mentioned, then, as seems appropriate.

Alaska: A small group of Wobs in Alaska has been involved lately in giving support to an IBEW strike.

San Diego: The San Diego group has been working with an AFSCME local to fight the splitting up of the local into smaller, more easily defeated units.

Iowa: Wobs in Iowa sponsored a Utah Phillips concert earlier this year.

District of Columbia: This is the newest branch, named the Potomac and Chesapeake Regional General Membership Branch. The group sponsored a contingent of Wobs in the March 27th March on Washington for Jobs, Peace, and Freedom; they also threw a party and sing-along afterwards. Fellow workers from Philly and New York showed up to take part. This branch is also doing support work for the Farm Labor Organizing Committee.

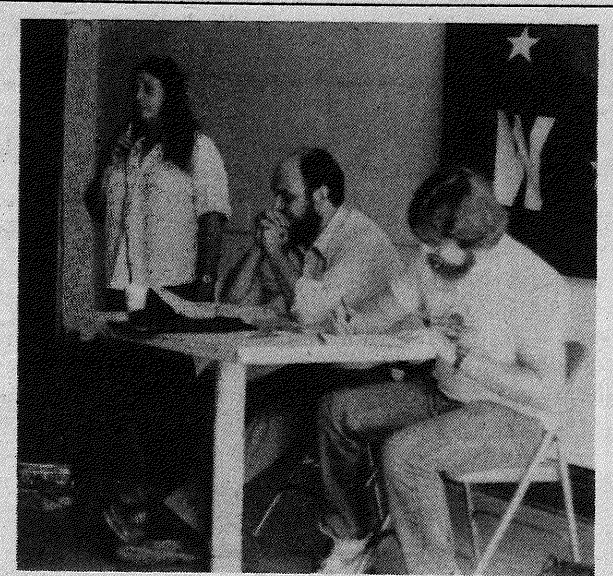
Chicago: Had a May Day speak-out in cooperation with other groups. Has put together a deal to have the Industrial Worker distributed by a local news agency to area newsstands.

Champaign-Urbana: This group is putting out a regular radio program on a community-based radio station; they just taped a show at a conference on contract concessions.

Massachusetts: The branch in Boston has been working to get the Industrial Worker out to more readers. They plan a film series for this fall.

Ann Arbor: There are two large locals in Ann Arbor, the University Cellar bookstore and the People's Warehouse, which services food co-ops in Michigan. There is also a general membership branch. The People's Warehouse, which only recently organized, has gone from shop control in three departments to five. They will be negotiating a contract soon. The Branch in the Detroit-Ann Arbor area has

been doing an organizing drive among unemployed workers, and has been helping out workers asking for assistance, such as the medical transcriptionists at the University of Michigan hospital and at Metro Times in Detroit. They had a series of IWW workshops in the spring, one of which featured music, a skit, and veteran soap-boxer Frank Cedervall. This attracted 30 people. Future plans include a film series in the fall, and Stone Soup Day, a dinner-theatre-speak-out.



ANNE WOLFE, DELEGATE from Anchorage, gives report on the Alaska group's activities. Also pictured are Dan Pless, chair, and Jeff Stein, recorder.

Minneapolis-St. Paul: There are two IWW co-ops in the Twin Cities and assorted other members. This group has been trying to make the Wobbly presence known, through attending book shows, marches and rallies. There is a program of film and music scheduled for November, and potluck suppers for outreach. They have had success placing the Industrial Worker in newsracks in various restaurants

and similar venues.

New Mexico: The Albuquerque group now has 22 members and two I.U. 450 shops. Their May Day bash was well-attended. They have had monthly films and slide shows.

New York City: This branch has about 55 to 60 members. They have put a focus on working with isolated Wobs, helping to form groups in Philly and D.C. They recently reprinted the Direct Action guide and the Collective Bargaining manual. Their own publication Rebel Voices has a growing circulation and now operates in the black. They have formed a labor library. An emphasis has developed on helping out workers from the area who ask for assistance with grievances and organizing. They are preparing some new Silent Agitators (stickers) to be used in the area.

Cleveland: The members in Cleveland have been doing outreach through putting up posters and stickers where they work, and talking about the union to their fellow workers. One of their members was invited to speak at a showing of the movie "The Wobblies" at a local college.

Oklahoma: They have been cooperating with other groups in putting together a labor history convention--the IWW has a dramatic history in this region. One of their members has been getting files on the IWW from the federal government through the Freedom of Information Act.

Texas: The members in Texas have put together a slide show entitled "Guatemala: Labor in Struggle," and had speakers from Guatemalan labor unions at a showing of it. This show will soon be available through the IWW General Headquarters. They have also been doing anti-Klan work.

Seattle: This branch has been doing support work for a strike in a local shipyard. One of their members, Barb Hansen, has put out a revised version of the IWW songbook, to be published soon.

Bellingham (WA): The Bellingham branch has had a soup kitchen, which fed up to 300 people at a time until they lost the hall for being "too radical." There are two IWW shops in Bellingham, Harmony Motors and the Blackberry Print Co-op. They have put out a leaflet on unemployment. A workshop on sexual harassment on the job was presented with another union, and a group to work on this issue may have been started as a result. They have a seat on the Central Labor Council, and have been working on the Council's boycott committee. Recently they had a visit from the Vancouver branch to explore cooperation between the two groups.



convention

Resolved: Boycotts, Militarism, Native Rights, Give-Backs

Dues Check-off

We reaffirm the traditional IWW policy of opposition to the withholding of union dues from the worker's paycheck, said dues to be then turned over by the employer to the union;

We find the withholding or check-off of dues to be a contradiction of the wise principle, "The treasury of the IWW is in the pockets of the working class";

And we consequently condemn the dues check-off and declare that the dues check-off is prohibited in any union of the IWW, as set forth in Article XI, Sec. 2 of the General By-Laws.

Militarism

RECOGNISING that Militarism is a barbarous medieval institution that is destructive of all Human Creativity and is beneficial only to those whose position of wealth, power, and privilege keeps them at a comfortable distance from the ravages of war and the unpleasant aspects of Militarism,

WE OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD denounce Militarism in any form and declare our Moral Support and Solidarity with anyone who by conscience or principle chooses to resist Militarism, whatever the consequences may be, as

WE OF THE IWW recognise only one war and that is the Class War which will not be fought with guns against other Workers but will be fought against the Class that makes war by the withholding of our productivity.

Immigrants

WHEREAS the Industrial Workers of the World find it ironic that a government composed of descendants of another continent referring to as "illegal" natives of this continent who migrate to better their own economic conditions or to flee tyrannical military dictatorships, and

WHEREAS it is all the more ironic that these descendants of another Continent proudly boast in their history books and popular media that their own ancestors came to this Continent for the same economic and ideological reasons,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Industrial Workers of the World loudly condemn the branding of natives of this Continent as "illegal aliens" and the deportation of these people back to intolerable economic conditions or to certain death under Military Dictatorships and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the IWW go on record as declaring that migrating peoples are far preferable to migrating corporations and the governments that serve them.

Lakota Nation

That the Industrial Workers of the World express their full support and solidarity to the Lakota People in their continued occupation of Yellow Thunder Camp in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

This expression of support and solidarity is motivated not solely on grounds of human rights but in recognition that the Lakota are protecting one of this continent's last remaining stands of unspoiled nature against the profit-motivated corporations who, with the compliance of an invading government, would render this area into a polluted wasteland, in violation of a solemn treaty that was made in the last century between the Lakota Nation and those invading forces.

The IWW further pledges to direct the conscience of the World's peoples to this matter through its publications and demands that any alien power cease any further occupation of Lakota land.

Coors Boycott

RESOLVED, that the IWW reaffirms its support of the Coors Beer boycott.

Solidarity

WHEREAS during the global economic crisis, it has become widespread practice in all nations to foster economic austerity by restricting the rights of workers to organize autonomous unions and councils under worker control. The repression of unions and organizers in Poland, South Africa, Turkey, Cuba and the Latin American countries are among the worst examples.

WHEREAS the economic crisis of international capitalism cannot be resolved through austerity. Nor is it the responsibility of the international working class to sacrifice living standards and freedoms, to save any economic

WHY JOIN THE IWW?

Because there are things we can do together that we cannot do alone. Some of these things will benefit your job and some will merely benefit the human race. Whether we are in a position to get you a pay raise or not, your conscience will repay you and your self-respect will increase if you join with us to get things done.

Since we are a union, this offer is open only to those who work for wages or salary; but since we are building One Big Union, it is open to wage and salary workers whether they happen to bargain through other unions or not. Look at the directory on Page 7. If you can readily reach someone there, do so. If not, write to the General Secretary, IWW, 3435 North Sheffield, Chicago, IL 60657, with a line about your job. The initiation fee is \$5 in the U.S., and dues are \$5 a month.

system based upon wage slavery.

RESOLVED that the Industrial Workers of the World support the struggles of workers everywhere to organize worker-run unions and councils independent of the domination of political parties and/or national governments.

Native Lands

WHEREAS the past 206 years have been tragic ones for the Native American Indian peoples who have been the victims of a consistent policy of genocide, the destruction of their culture, and the loss of their land base, and

WHEREAS today though less than two percent of their original land base remains, even that two percent is now being encroached upon by profit-greedy corporations with the full connivance of a government that has



DELEGATES, WHO CAME from 16 different cities and towns throughout the

jeopardizes the rights and livelihood of all workers. The attacks of governments on guest workers is only another part of the general policy of austerity meant to bail out the capitalist economy.

RESOLVED: The Industrial Workers of the World reaffirms its long standing commitment to building solidarity between workers of all races and national origins, whether documented or undocumented. The IWW shall refuse to cooperate with any government programs to restrict or take away the rights of guest workers to hold jobs, to join unions, and to go on strike. The IWW, furthermore, welcomes all guest workers into its ranks in order that they might organize themselves to abolish the wage system and begin worker management of industry.

Convention Photos by Bruce Arnold

country, listen to Sunday's committee reports.

Arms Race

WHEREAS a new round of escalation in the nuclear weapons race is bringing humanity closer to the brink of nuclear war. The damage of such a war to humanity and the environment internationally would be so great, that the economic and ideological conflicts that would cause such a war would have little bearing on the outcome.

WHEREAS regardless of whether the nuclear weapons build-up will lead to an actual war, the huge costs of these new weapons has contributed to world-wide poverty and economic hardship. Economic deficits and soaring interest rates in the United States have been matched by worker austerity and speed-up in the Soviet Union. The problems of these great imperial powers have, in turn, been a drain on the global economy.

RESOLVED: That the Industrial Workers of the World calls on the international labor movement, and workers in all countries, to boycott and cease production and transportation of nuclear weapons.

Give-Backs

WHEREAS during the last year nearly 25 percent of the North American unions accepted wage cuts and other concessions. These concessions have helped the employing class to lower the living standards of all workers, regardless of union affiliation, organized or unorganized.

WHEREAS it is the purpose of the IWW to build widespread working class solidarity, regardless of job, race, sex, nationality, or industry. Such solidarity is jeopardized by wage conflicts between workers.

RESOLVED that the Industrial Workers of the World will do everything it can to help workers in resisting the lowering of wages, benefits, or working conditions, regardless of whether such workers are organized or not, and regardless of the desire of union leaders to collaborate with employers.



CARLOS CORTEZ POUNDS out a resolution in the IWW office while GST Dave Tucker confers with GEB member Nancy Arthur Collins.

Racial Stereotypes

We, the 41st General Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, recognize the unfortunate use of language in the "Neighborhood Unity" article in the July Industrial Worker. Any misunderstandings or hurt caused by allusions to racial or sexual stereotypes only impedes the unity of the working class. The Industrial Worker is committed to building that unity and working for the true equality of all peoples. We encourage contributions of articles, photographs, etc. on the subject of overcoming the harmful divisions that separate us.

Organizing

WHEREAS the current economic situation has placed the jobs of many workers in severe jeopardy and the future of capitalism itself in doubt

BE IT RESOLVED that the IWW strongly reaffirms its dedication to organizing the working class, and pledges all its energies to accomplish that purpose.

Guatemala

RESOLVED, that the IWW supports the tourist boycott of Guatemala, as called by the International Union of Food and Allied Workers Association.

Guest Workers

WHEREAS the industrial countries of the world have come to rely upon immigrant guest workers to fill labor shortages during peak economic times. During times of capitalist crisis, however, the rulers of these countries seek to ease the discontent of the unemployed by blaming the absence of jobs on these same guest workers. The result has been increased police spying, intimidation, mass arrests and mass expulsions of guest workers whose only crime was a desire to feed their families.

WHEREAS the restriction of the rights of guest workers



women's encampment for a future of peace and justice

Back to the Heartland; Back to the Front

By
Marrianne McMullen

It didn't seem like a bad place to spend a week. The setting appeared as serene as any other campground: open fields, trees, campfires, quiet, crickets, stars.

We were setting up the tent, in the dark between downpours, and pulling sleeping bags out of sacks--

"What the hell is that?"

A deafeningly loud noise was coming from beyond a line of trees at the edge of the field. The unmistakable raucous sound of a chopper seemed to rattle the entire campground. A baby started to cry. The damn thing sounded as if it were three feet above our heads, but we couldn't see a thing. Everybody, everything seemed to stop. And then it was gone.

This scene was indicative of life at the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice in Romulus, New York. You could never forget, living in a rural, egalitarian community, the richness of life and the beauty of the earth; and you could never forget, living on the borders of the Seneca Army Depot (SEAD), what robs that land and its people of jobs, resources and security.

SEAD has long been an integral part of nuclear weapons storage in the United States, beginning in 1944 when uranium was stored at the depot for the Manhattan Project, which developed the first atomic bomb. Since then, SEAD stored tactical nuclear weapons and has distributed nuclear weapons parts both here and abroad.

Currently, the depot stores the neutron bomb and all evidence indicates that it is the major shipping point for first-strike weapons to be deployed in Europe. Evidence includes extensive storage capacity specifically designed for nuclear weapons and the fact that the storage area is guarded by 200 to 250 military police who are authorized to use deadly force against anyone approaching this storage area.

The capital intensive nature of military spending is also bad news for the local labor force.

Also, a 1980 Department of Defense/Department of Energy planning document identifies SEAD as the East Coast transshipment point for nuclear munitions.

It is to stop such shipment, specifically of cruise and Pershing II missiles to Europe, that women from all over the United States, Canada and Europe have come to the depot.

The idea of a women's peace camp was inspired by similar camps throughout Europe--most notably the Greenham Common camp in England--which were set up at the very sites where these first-strike missiles are scheduled to be deployed. Following suit with this direct form of action, women on the West Coast of the U.S. established the Puget Sound Women's Peace Camp in Kent, Washington, near the Boeing Space Center, where cruise missiles are produced; while women on the East Coast set up camp at the Seneca Army Depot.

The timing of these dramatic actions is crucial. The first deployment of first-strike nuclear weapons in Europe is scheduled for December, 1983. If this deployment should occur, the nature of the arms race would be dramatically changed for the worse. This is because of the specific characteristics of the cruise and Pershing II missiles.

The cruise missile is so small and its ability to maneuver between obstacles is so

precise, that it is undetectable by satellite when in storage and by radar when in flight. This would seriously jeopardize arms negotiations with the Soviets since they would not be able to monitor the production of this weapon.

The Pershing II missile is so fast that it can reach Soviet targets from Europe in five to seven minutes. This greatly increases the chances of an accidental nuclear war since the Soviets will only have five minutes to verify false alarms.

But the ramifications of these weapons do not belong exclusively to the future. This 11,000 acre depot, which occupies four percent of Seneca County, already has a negative effect on the local economy.



In taxes alone, it is estimated that approximately \$8,000,000 per year is lost to the county since federal facilities are not required to pay sales and property taxes. The depot has its own department store, restaurant, gas station, liquor store, grocery store, bars and bowling alley. None of these businesses are subject to sales tax. This independent economy also subtracts support from the local economy.

The capital intensive nature of military spending, which results in many dollars being spent while producing very few jobs, is also

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries in fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever there is a strike or a lockout in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday fight with capitalists, but also to carry on production once capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

bad news for the local labor force.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, for every billion dollars the government spends on the military, 75,710 jobs are created. The same amount spent on construction would create 100,072 jobs, while in education it would create 187,299 jobs.

Of the 1400 jobs that the depot provides, only 800 of these are open to civilians. Of these jobs, many require a high level of skill or security clearance and are filled by people who are brought in from other areas. Many of the low-skill jobs are filled by family members of the military personnel stationed at the depot. Consequently, only a small percentage of all the jobs at the depot are open to local people.

The Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice is actively calling attention to these present and future ramifications of the arms race. Located on a 51-acre farm which backs up to the army base, the camp is in a constant state of activity centering on day-to-day living and political organizing. All types of work get done at the camp, from legal support and media work to wood splitting and child care.

The center of political work is in an old farmhouse located near the front of the property. In the maze of cluttered offices women answer the many different telephones, write thank you notes to contributors and supporters, sort mail, write press releases and do hordes of other political and office-related tasks.

The field kitchen, pavilion and child care are located farther back on the property, an area called "Heartland." Most of the workshops are held in this section of the camp and communal dinners are prepared and served here each night. The nightly general meetings, where day-to-day decisions are made on a consensual basis, also happen in Heartland. Various "work webs" are formed to cover each of the tasks that need to be done to keep the camp running. Such tasks include food preparation, maintenance of "Mother Earth" (the camp truck) and security.

But besides the actual operation of the camp, women are also involved in the constant actions at and around the army base. Legal vigils at the gates of the depot as well as civil disobedience have occurred almost on a daily basis since the camp opened on July 4, 1983.

It is to stop such shipment that women from all over the United States, Canada and Europe have come to the depot.

On August 1, nearly 3,000 women came to the base and marched along its border to an entry gate. At the gate, 242 women were arrested for scaling the fence and trespassing on depot property.

Originally, the camp was only going to be open from July 4 to September 5. But given the amount of support and enthusiasm for the camp, as well as the fact that there are missiles yet to be stopped, it was decided to keep the camp open indefinitely.

Actions are scheduled to occur at the Seneca Army Depot the weekend of October 21 to 24. These actions will be in conjunction with protests throughout the United States and Europe against the deployment of Euromissiles. The action at SEAD has been planned by a broad coalition of disarmament groups, including the peace camp. All are welcome to attend and participate in this action.

For more information on October actions at Seneca and throughout the country, contact the October Action Clearinghouse, c/o AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.

To contact or contribute to the peace camp, write to the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice, 5440 Route 96, Romulus, NY 14541.



IWW Directory

NORTH AMERICA

ALASKA: Anchorage IWW, Ruth Sheridan, Delegate, 4704 Kenai, Anchorage, Alaska 99504
Juneau/Douglas IWW, Barry Roderick, Delegate, PO Box 748, Douglas, Alaska 99824
Fairbanks IWW, Chris White, Delegate, Box 72938, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

ARIZONA: Stan Jaroszenski, IW Distributor, 719 South 4th Ave. (5), Barrio Hacienda, Tucson, Arizona 85701

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Vancouver IWW, Box 34334, Station D, Vancouver, B.C. V6J 4P3 or phone (604) 430-6605

CALIFORNIA: San Diego IWW, Sandra Dutky, Delegate, 4472 Georgia, San Diego, California 92116, Phone (619) 296-9966
San Francisco Bay Area General Membership Branch, Branch Secretary, PO Box 40485, San Francisco, California 94140; Richard Ellington, Delegate, 6448 Irwin Ct., Oakland, California 94609, Phone (415) 658-0293

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: IWW, PO Box 53243, Washington, DC 20007

GEORGIA: Elton Manzione, delegate, 726 Pulaski, Athens, Georgia 30601, Phone (404) 353-1218

IDAHO: IWW Delegate, Route 1, Box 137, Potlatch, Idaho 83855

INDIANA: IWW Delegate, 520 West Smith, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

IOWA: All Workers Organizing Committee, Box 382, Sioux Rapids, Iowa 50585

ILLINOIS: IWW, 3435 N. Sheffield, Chicago, Illinois 60657, Phone (312) 549-5045
Champaign/Urbana IWW, Jeff Stein, Delegate, 1007 North Randolph, Champaign, Illinois 61820

KANSAS: IWW Delegate, PO Box 522, Wichita, Kansas 67201

KENTUCKY: Louisville IWW Group, c/o Long, 1841 Sherwood Ave., Apt. 2, Louisville, KY 40205

MARYLAND: J. K. Spitzberg, Delegate, 13042 Open Hearth Way, Germantown, Maryland 20874

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston General Membership Branch, PO Box 454, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. Meetings are held the first Sunday of each month, Phone 522-7090 or 524-0529

MICHIGAN: IWW Delegate, 415 Ethel, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49506
Ann Arbor/Detroit General Membership Branch, 400 North First Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105
U-Cellar IU 660 Job Branch, 341 East Liberty, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107

People's Wherehouse, IU 660 Branch, 727 West Ellsworth Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
Ann Arbor Printers' Co-op, IU 450, 4435 Liberty Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103
Copper Country IWW, Robin Oye, Delegate, 1101 Cottage Row, Hancock, Michigan 49930

MINNESOTA: Minneapolis/St. Paul IWW, Nancy Arthur Collins, Delegate, 1621 Marshall Avenue (3), St. Paul, Minnesota 55104

MONTANA: A. L. Nurse, Delegate, Route 5, Box 88, Thompson Falls, Montana 59874, Phone (406) 827-3238 or PO Box 8562, Missoula, Montana 59807

Delegate, 117 Edgemere Road, Syracuse, New York 13208
New York City Regional Membership Branch, PO Box 183, New York, New York 10028. Delegates: Rochelle Semel, 788 Columbus Ave., New York, New York 10025, Phone (212) 662-8801; Pete Posthumus, 35 Williams Dr., West Paterson, New Jersey 07424; Branch Secretary: Jim Jahn, 252 West 91st St., New York, New York 10024, Phone (212) 496-8913

NEW MEXICO: New Mexico General Membership Branch, PO Box 4872, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87196

NEW YORK: Buffalo IWW, Henry Pfaff, Delegate, 77 Eckhart St., Buffalo, New York 14207, Phone (716) 877-6073
Central New York General Membership Branch, c/o 201 Seeley Road, Apr. 4-H, Syracuse, New York 13224; Georgene McKown, Mid-Hudson Region IWW, c/o Box 310, Rosendale, New York 12472

OHIO: IWW Delegate, PO Box 47, Dayton, Ohio 45402

ONTARIO: Delegate: Brian Burch, 13 Kerr Road, Station 30, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia, Tom Hill, delegate, 5023 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19143

RHODE ISLAND: IWW c/o 1400 Broad St., Providence, Rhode Island 02905

SOUTH CAROLINA: IU 450 Branch, Harbinger Publications, 18 Bluff Road, Columbia, South Carolina 29201, Phone (803) 254-9398

TEXAS: Austin: IWW, 915 East 48½ Street, Austin, Texas 78751, Phone (512) 452-3722
Houston: Gilbert Mers, 7031 Kernel, Houston, Texas 77087, Phone (713) 921-0877

WASHINGTON: Seattle General Membership Branch, 3238 33rd Ave. South, Seattle, Washington 98144
Bellingham GMB, PO Box 1386, Bellingham, Washington 98277, Phone 671-9995. Meets first Monday at 6:30
Tacoma/Olympia General Membership Branch, 2115 South Sheridan Ave., Tacoma, Washington 98405, Phone (206) 272-8119

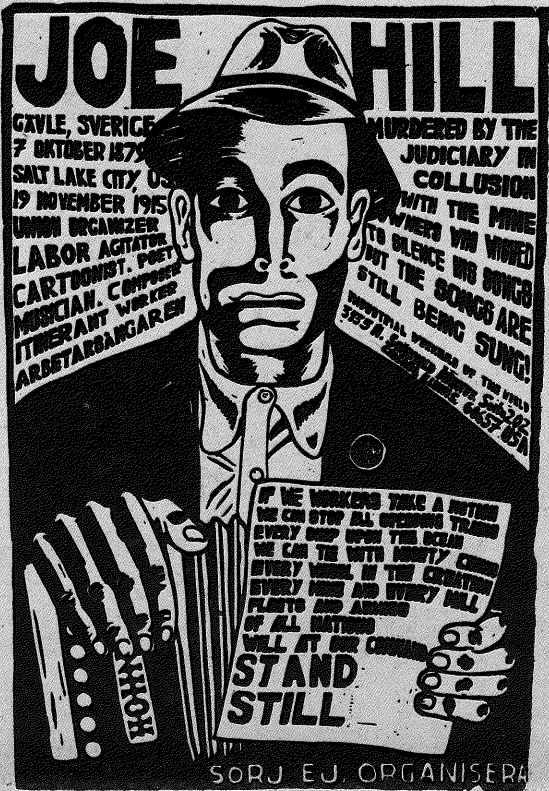
WEST VIRGINIA: Michelle Wolford, 440 Pennsylvania Avenue, Morgantown, West Virginia 26505

WISCONSIN: Madison General Membership Branch and General Defense Committee Local 9, c/o 426 Cantwell Court, Madison, Wisconsin 53703

PACIFIC

GUAM: Guam IWW Group, Shelby Shapiro, Delegate, PO Box 864, Agana, Guam 96910

AUSTRALIA: IWW Sydney Office, 417 King St., 1st Floor, Newtown, Sydney, Australia



Literature

- theoretical:**
- [] IWW Organizing Manual \$.75
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 - [] IWW Preamble and Constitution30
 - [] Inflation: Cause and Cure25
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- [] The IWW's First 70 years (hardbound) . . . \$15.00
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- posters (lino-graphics):**
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 - [] General Strike 5.00
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- Note: It costs about 80¢ to mail a poster or a sheet of music in a tube, so please do not send orders for music or posters of less than \$2.*
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- [] General Defense Button \$.35

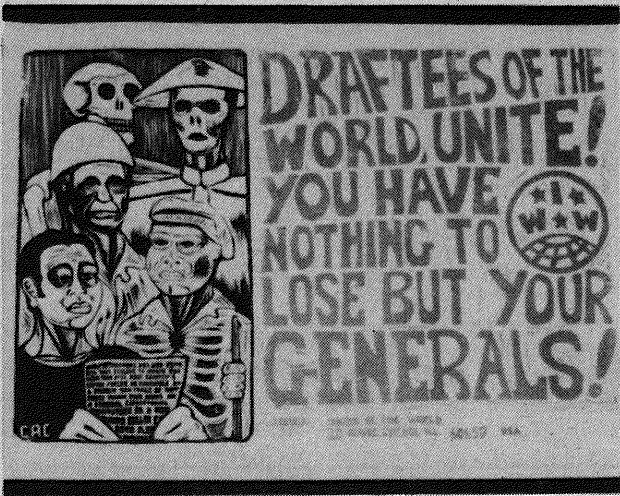
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Hard Times and Docile Workers

Earl Withers must be turning over in his grave.

Earl was a thoroughly capable stevedore, with a feeling for people who do the world's work. One morning at the hiring hall Earl was talking about the causes of hard times.

"We went through the 30's and didn't revolt," he said. "But, hell, we had never had anything to speak of anyway. We were raised poor. Now our people have got second cars, motor boats, and all manner of gadgets. Luxuries to us are ordinaries now. The money-powers impose hard times anything like what we lived through, they'll have a revolution on their hands."

Well, here we are, in deep unemployment. And today's unemployed are as docile as can be, accepting the platitudes and pap that the financial sector dishes out, their cars and gadgets disappearing fast. They, both the recently unemployed and those who've never been employed, refuse to examine the workings of the system that put them where they are.

Yes, old Earl must be turning in his grave.

The pendulum has swung far, far to the Right. You or I can't guarantee when, or if, it will swing back.

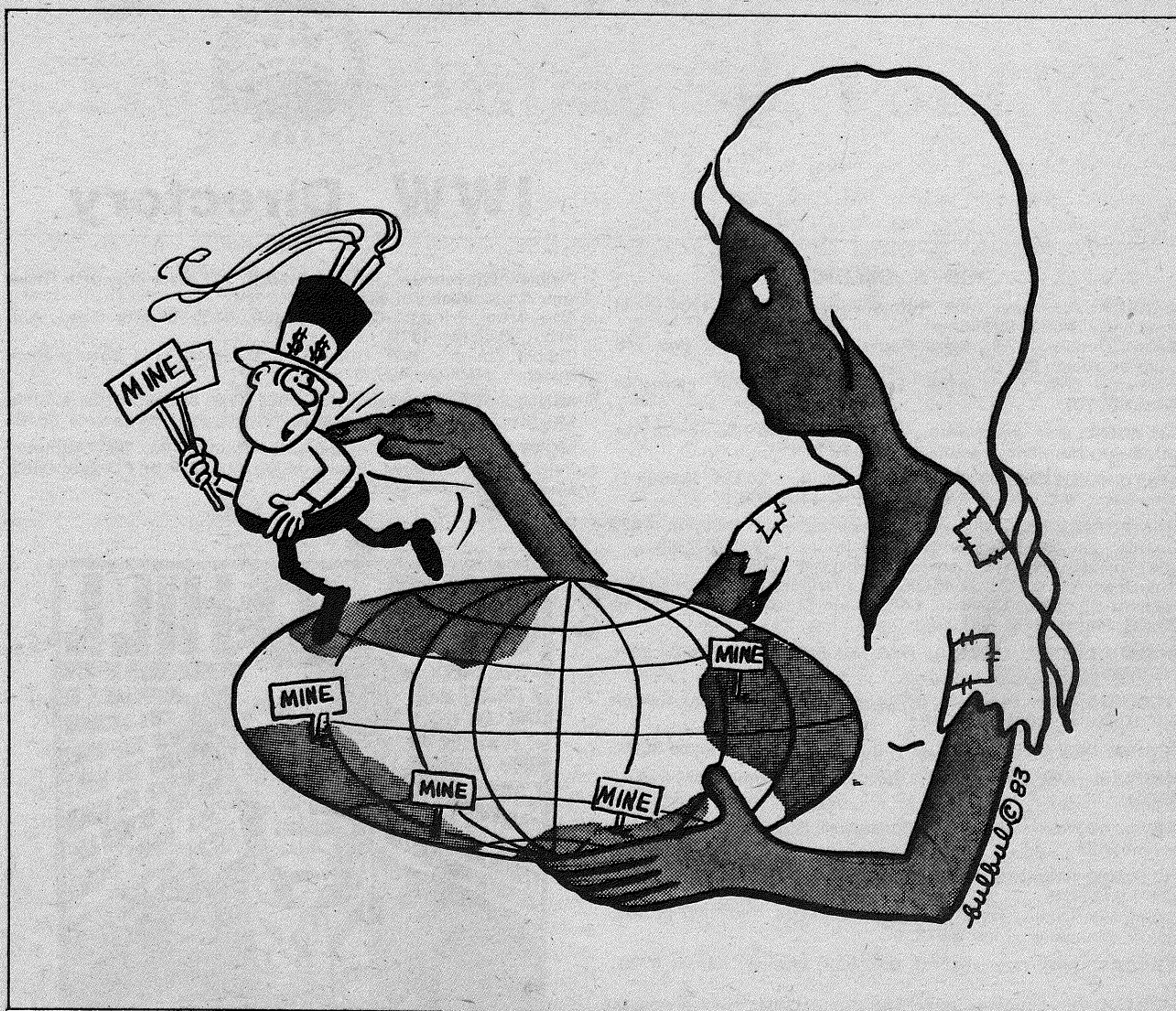
"The climate and the soil are hostile to our sowing of ideas.

But if we use that as an excuse and don't speak up, what are we?

What are we?"

--Pervicacia

John Gilbert Mers



When Justice Speaks a Rebel Tongue

Behind every law stands a court and prison and behind every prison guard, a gun. Violence is the cradle of governments. It is implicit in the nature of the state, woven into the structure of its mandates. Conformity, the passive response to power, is essential to the existence of the state. It is upon this principle that all government rests. And violence is the final answer to insubordination.

Law inclines to the great median, the line of least resistance, the lesser evil, the

It is the cruder, rough-and-tumble standards of society that law is designed to protect.

cosmopolitan standard of right and wrong. It is conceived in the rough tempo of the times and administered in crowded courtrooms. It is the cruder, rough-and-tumble standards of society that law is designed to protect. The line of conformity is a line of mediocrity, essential to the society of meager stature.

Let's strip away the bogus moralistic trappings from law, make it manageable by human beings. That can require confrontation by John Q. Citizen. We assume the civil disobedient is a woman or man of conscience and common sense. Turning illegal acts to selfish or petty ends is debasing a useful tactic

worthy of high principle. The picket who starts a brawl will not be taken seriously when he or she later disobeys an injunction for high motives.

Thus we turn law about, give it a realistic inspection. By what magic alchemy can the dead weight of precedent and prejudice be transformed into living virtue? Sooner or later legal dictates must militate against conscience. There can be no compromise between them.

The state can restrain antisocial tendencies in human nature in a negative fashion. It cannot create a positive good. Law demands that Thou shalt not steal, not that Thou shalt be honest. Law has never made anyone good! The scope of law is too narrow to embrace both Jesus and Nero.

What, then, shall the lawgiver say to the pacifist, that renegade with a touch of Christ in his blood? Can he strain the adaptability of the law to fit the militaristic temper of the times and tolerate unauthorized conscience also?

Behold how "infallible" law changeth! A law ostensibly against violence means little to the deep-dyed pacifist because his private code automatically sets him above it. On the other hand, a call to arms presents a critical problem. Pacifism during peace is fashionable. Excessive military preparedness renders it utopian. War deems it seditious, subversive, antisocial.

Our hallowed laws against violence sink into disrepute when the military dollar sign and social pressures nudge them out of the

way. Official hypocrisy is stripped away. Savagery is really only forbidden against private citizens. Our star-spangled manner, attired in military costume, converts murder into pacification.

Woe unto the plots and connivance of states if the sheep-like nature of humanity could not be relied upon! War resistance poses a severe test of motives and values. Simple benevolence just won't do. It demands iron

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

3435 N. Sheffield Avenue
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TO:

in a person's soul, sturdy recognition of the fact that peace is not a gift of government but the achievement of men. Civil disobedience is the ultimate answer toward which all compromise measures tend.

Wars will cease when people refuse to fight.

Dorice McDaniels

readers' soap box

AUTHOR REPLIES TO COMPLAINTS

Dear fellow workers:

I'm addressing the General Executive Board in regard to the misunderstandings concerning my article "Neighborhood Unity" which recently appeared in the Industrial Worker. I referred to "Rufus" and "Jose" only for easy identification purposes and am sorry the names were interpreted as racial slurs.

The purpose of the article was to describe the transition of a typical working-class neighborhood to an integrated area, and the reference to the somewhat less than enthusiastic response by the majority of the caucasians reflected, I believe, the customary reaction of whites (certainly not my own, or any ideal reaction.)

The first point was that neighborhood integration was working. The second point

was the phony "integration" supported by certain shallow liberals who imagine they're doing the job when they aren't. They want the name without the game. These are mainly those who support busing.

If the fellow workers who complained of my racist slurs had read the article through to the end, they would have noted that, instead of being bigoted, I was, indeed, advocating a solid, meaningful kind of integration.

My closing remarks: "Integration is indeed a wave of the future. Unself-conscious, authentic integration. At the neighborhood level. School and job integration will fall naturally and logically into line when we open our doors to minorities. When Anglos stay put. When we refrain from panic selling when blacks and browns move to our block.

"Anglo liberals, are you ready to reinvest your humanism in your own backyard?"

Dorice McDaniels

NO MORE NAME-CALLING

Industrial Worker:

V.T. Lee's attack on Dorice McDaniel's article on "Neighborhood Unity" is irrational nonsense. It's time to stop calling people racist when they disagree with some detail of integration strategy.

It is not "lying statistics" to report that about half the blacks do not favor busing. One organization at least, the Congress of Racial Equality, is on record against it. Time and time again polls have reported that what most blacks want is quality education, period. Increasingly, it is reported that black children who are bused to white schools are gaining little if anything from it. There was not a racist word or idea in McDaniels' article. Let's cut out the emotional name-calling and buzz-words.

Virgil J. Vogel